

NEW VOTERS FACE LITERACY TEST FOR FALL ELECTIONS

Must Prove Ability to Read and Write Under Recent State Law.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Persons who have attained twenty-one years of age, or have become naturalized since last election, must pass the literacy test before they are permitted to vote in New York this fall. The law also applies to former citizens of other States who will vote in New York for the first time.

State Commissioner of Education Graves announces that local school authorities are empowered to issue certificates of literacy to persons presenting evidence of having completed the work of the fifth grade in public schools or its equivalent. As an alternative they may pass a simple test in reading and writing prepared by the State Department of Education.

Commissioner Graves has advised School Superintendents to designate two or more days during the week of Oct. 9 for issuing literacy certification. Literacy tests will also be conducted by Boards of Registration throughout the State on registration days, which in New York City are Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and in all other places of 5,000 or more persons on Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16. Boards have the right to call upon a new voter to prove his or her ability to read and write English from any of 100 constitutional extracts. Persons failing to pass the tests given by the State Department of Education will not be barred from appearing before the Registration Board and taking the test.

In communities with populations of less than 5,000 the literacy test may be required on Election Day before the new voter is allowed to cast his ballot. Any one barred for failure to pass the test may appeal to the County Judge or Supreme Court for final decision.

JAMAICA HAS \$50,000 FIRE.—Three frame buildings, including the plant of the Queens County News, at No. 11 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, were destroyed by fire yesterday with estimated loss of \$50,000. The other two buildings were the Dunmont Paint Company and Wilson & Co., both of which suffered explosions occurred in the paint shop.

New and Original Fashion Designs For Smart Women

By Mildred Lodewick

THE fall time is one of manifold duties that are thrust upon a woman to handle, and whether she desires to or not, if she leads a human life, she is forced to face them and take care of them as best she can. A thousand and one problems are connected with the home, with housecleaning, new decorations, possible moving and settling, while school problems are numerous if young folks are contained in the family, and the clothes problem is one of the biggest. For clothes are something one cannot do without or put off settling. The chilly days are bound to come, and one must have something to put on.

A practical costume for such wear is offered in my design to-day, and is simple enough for one of little experience to make. The separate little jacket is the main feature, being made of some rich fabric such as velvet or fur cloth. It is made to enclose in surplus effect and fasten in a unique manner by passing an end of one side through a slash in the other. This pointed opening in front reveals a bit of colored tulle which is part of a very short-sleeved blouse whose neck is finished with a tiny little straight collar. The skirt of this costume matches in color the jacket and may be of broadcloth or gingham or other dull-surfaced fabric. Brown would be a pretty choice, with a blouse of tan or dull blue, or copper red, or to be very smart, one could choose the new almond green color for it.



A TRIG STREET COSTUME FOR FALL.

National Woman's Party Begins War on New York's Medieval Laws Affecting Modern Women's Rights

State Is Not Up With These Enlightened Times, It Is Claimed, and Women Have No Rights at All Over Their Own Money and Children.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The National Woman's Party has directed a drive on discrimination against women contained in New York State laws. The Legal Research Department of the Woman's Party, which has been looking up all the State statutes affecting women, finds that New York is near the top in medieval laws respecting women. A corps of women lawyers, headed by Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, of the District of Columbia bar, has compiled an exhaustive report which pays special attention to New York State. It quotes verbatim all provisions of the State Constitution, all statutes up to and including those of the 1922 session of the Legislature and all judicial decisions affecting women's rights before the law.

The organization, of which Alice Paul is chairman, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is the chief financial backer, tabulates many instances of discrimination in New York to support the drive for an amendment to the Federal Constitution removing inequalities before the law.

The chief inequalities noted in the report touching New York are: Mothers do not have equal control and custody of their children; mothers do not have equal control over the services, earnings or real property of their children; the mother has the primary responsibility for the illegitimate child; mothers are discriminated against in inheritance laws; women are discriminated against as administrators of estates; married women may not choose their legal residence; the married woman is legally still in much the same position as the slave on a Southern plantation in not controlling her labor in the home, whether she works for her husband and family, or for outsiders in the home; wives are not equally protected when conjugal rights are violated; women may not serve on juries.

The laws of the Empire State, the report points out, are directly based on the old English common law, which considered women legally inferior in every respect to men. The married woman in particular was discriminated against; she was little more than a chattel of her husband. New York has during the past twenty-five years modified many of the worst features of the common law with respect to women. But even today the wives and mothers of this State are in many respects in a position of legal inferiority.

A summary of the general discriminations noted in the report follows: In the matter of guardianship of children, New York has a so-called equal-guardianship law, but the law does not grant complete equality to mothers with fathers. If the parents

The first time he was three years old and was given to the mother; the second time, he was five years old and the court awarded him to the father saying: "The father, by reason of his paramount right in law, is entitled to the custody of the child at this time. A boy of three years of age may properly be deemed to be of such tender age that considerations of his welfare call for his having a mother's care, but the same cannot be said when the child has reached the age of five."

The services and earnings of children still legally belong to the father unless he gives the child the right to his own earnings. If a child is injured and death does not result it is the father alone receives damages for the loss of the child's services. Only when the father is dead or a decedent does the mother have any right to any of the money awarded. The father alone controls any real estate which may come into the child's possession.

A court case illustrating this point was that of a husband who had deserted his wife and child and who collected from the tenant the rent of a house which the child and his mother owned jointly. The court upheld him, allowing him to collect both the child's and the mother's share.

In the case of illegitimate children the mother is primarily responsible. The custody and control of the child are hers. It takes her name and usually can inherit only from her.

The New York Married Woman's Property Act, granting married women the right to control property and to control their wages outside the home, does not cover the

field of women's work in the home. The husband still owns not only his wife's services to himself and his family but also any payment she may receive for householding, board, lodging, nursing, etc., in the home to persons outside the family, unless she can prove an agreement by him to give her such payments. She cannot even require her husband to pay her for work she may do in connection with his business. If he promises to pay her for such services he is just promising to make her a gift of something which legally belongs to him. On the other hand, if a husband works in his wife's business his claim for a salary is legally valid.

Court cases illustrating this show instances of women working for as long as eleven years in nursing or keeping boarders only to have the entire sum due them for this work, in some cases amounting to thousands of dollars, paid to the husbands.

Since the wife's services belong to her husband he collects damages when she is injured, the theory being that such an injury is a property loss to him.

SEIZED AS PICKPOCKETS, FOUR FORFEIT BAIL.

One said to have been arrested Twenty-One Times.

Forfeiting their bail of \$500 each, Harry Stern of No. 46 East 88th Street, Harry Goets of No. 242 East Second Street, Harry Gold of No. 318 South Third Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Gordon, No. 187 Cook Street, Brooklyn, failed to answer when their names were called in the Bridge Plaza Court before Magistrate Follwell to-day. All four were charged with attempting to pick pockets of passengers on Flushing Avenue cars. They were arrested by Detectives Henry Muggs and William Harris. According to the detectives, Stern, who is also known as Lillie, Schwartz and Stein, has been arrested twenty-one times and has been convicted twelve times. He is known to have operated in Boston, Montreal and up-State cities.

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Lord & Taylor Autumn Exposition of 1922-1923



Fabrics & Ornaments Trimmings

Silks Bloom Again

It is actually a new blooming, for the black of several seasons has given way to a joyous revelry of colors—reds, green, brilliant blue, nasturtium. The zest for brilliance has gone beyond color, to the texture of the silks, giving us gaufré, matelassé and lame silks; rinsed brocade on crepe, satin or velvet and others equally lovely. You will find all these here.

Special Values for the Week

Satin Charmeuse \$1.95 yard—Always popular because of its draping quality. Many colors. 40 in. wide.
Crepe de Chine \$2.50 yard—Still the leader of fashion. Dozens of colors. 40 inches wide.
Embroidered Georgette Crepe \$7.95 yard—Innumerable shades. 40 inches wide.
Black Chiffon Velvet \$3.95 yard—The accepted favorite for afternoon and evening. 40 inches wide.

GROUND FLOOR

Gleaming Beads, Metals and Soft Fur Trimmings

Paris does so much with her trimmings this season, it seems the gown itself is an afterthought. Embroidered bands for wool frocks, glittering ornaments and beaded embroideries for gowns of festive turn—fur on almost everything—and above all, metal laces, the newest, most radiant, infinitely the smartest mode of the season. We have only just received these lovely things from Paris.

Trimmings and Ornaments Specially Priced

Metallic Laces—Heavy or sheer, crepe, or dull gold, silver, antique and steel, also delicate shaded effects. 36 inches wide, \$7.50 to \$16.95 yard.
Matelassé and Gaufré Laces—Newest of the season. Black or brown flouncings, \$9.95 yard. Bandings to match, 18 inches wide, \$5.25 yard.
Pearl and Rhinestone—Ornaments, motifs, belts and tassels. Fascinating, all of them, and just unpacked. Qualities of the finest, \$2.50 to \$14.95

Metal Buckles—The new colors are here in galalith stones. Designs of great originality and charm, in dull or shining metal, \$1.25 to \$8.95
Metal Cloths—Silver, gold, antique and colored metal cloths, and this season's novelties, including crushed and crepe cloths, \$5.85 to \$8.95 yard.
Embroidered Bands—Many on Rodier cloths to match the Rodier frocks. Fancy metal braids, too. Indian and Russian designs. \$1.35 to \$10.95 yard.

SECOND FLOOR

Ribbons are Essential to the Winter Wardrobe

The season's newest fashions show a lavish use of ribbons, and designers show a new ingenuity in the ribbons they create—metal first in importance, then two-toned moiré, crepe, Persian designs and shot effects. These are here.

Ribbons Specially Priced for the Week

Two-Tone Satin—A lovely quality in many beautiful color combinations. 4 inches wide. 35c yard.
Narrow Novelty—Widths and styles so much used on wool frocks. Fascinating colors. 25c to 33c yard.
Two-Toned Satin Sashes—Nine inches wide. The finishing touch for that smartest frock. \$8.50

GROUND FLOOR

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